

# BREAKING THE BOUNDARIES

## THE INDIANA OFFICE OF COMMUNITY AND RURAL AFFAIRS STRATEGIC PLAN FOR RURAL INDIANA



INDIANA OFFICE OF  
**Community & Rural Affairs**

[WWW.OCRA.IN.GOV](http://WWW.OCRA.IN.GOV)

## OCRA's Vision

To work with local, state, and national partners to provide resources and technical assistance to aid rural communities in shaping their vision for economic development.

## RISE Pillars

- ◆ Regional Frameworks
- ◆ Civic Leadership and Engagement
- ◆ Asset-Based Community Development
- ◆ Rural Innovation Culture through Public and Private Entrepreneurship
- ◆ Diversity, Access and Inclusiveness
- ◆ Youth Engagement
- ◆ Wealth Creation and Retention

## OCRA's Priorities

- ◆ Develop a strategy to attract and expand philanthropic capital
- ◆ Attract and retain entrepreneurial talent
- ◆ Generate creative practices/programs for rural workforce development
- ◆ Seek innovations in rural broadband development and deployment
- ◆ Expand health and human service delivery to reach marginalized populations

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## A Message from the Lt. Governor

It has long been my mission to develop a strategic plan to help rural Indiana prosper and grow. To be successful, the plan must reach beyond state government and involve partners from across the state. I envisioned a rural strategy that would be broad-based and capture the collective wisdom of those who know rural Indiana best -- those who call it home.



"Breaking the Boundaries," Indiana's rural strategy compiled with input from over 650 Hoosiers, will direct the efforts of the Indiana Office of Community and Rural affairs.

This effort to look beyond the walls of state government and recognize that it takes many, many partners to serve the needs of our small towns and rural areas is the first of its kind in the nation. Indiana is a model for others seeking to realize the potential that exists in rural areas.

OCRA has used the rural strategy to develop this plan, which aligns programs to meet the needs of those OCRA serves. The Governor and I are committed to bringing economic opportunity to every Hoosier. This plan will ensure that rural communities flourish by choice, not by chance.

Many people came together to help accomplish my mission to take this first important step in building a strong rural Indiana. We thank them for their hard work and for their willingness to join us as partners.

Sincerely,



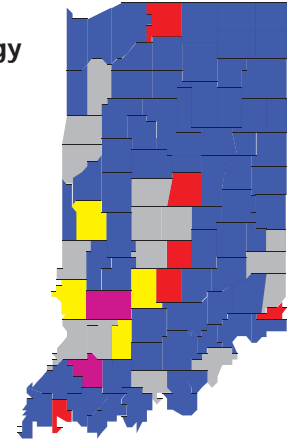
Becky Skillman  
Lt. Governor

# Breaking the Boundaries

Rural Indiana is a treasure and an asset not only to those who live and work there, but to the whole state and nation as well. It includes 75 percent of our counties and tens of thousands of our people. It is dotted with hundreds of communities, farms, towns, and small cities. It is the source of much of our heritage, tradition and culture. It accounts for a huge share of the state's land and natural resources.

The reality of today's rural Indiana is far different from in the past. For example, agriculture, while still important, is just one piece of today's Indiana rural economy. Manufacturing and other businesses-small and large alike-have gained importance. Additionally, today's rural communities and people are very diverse. Each community has unique attributes and characteristics. In other words, "If you have seen one rural community... you have seen one rural community!"

Indiana Counties by  
ERS Economic Typology



Source: Economic Research  
Service, USDA  
Map Prepared by RUPRI

The Economic Research Service developed an economic typology that classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization, or as nonspecialized. The map illustrates the dependence on manufacturing in much of Indiana.

It is against this background of change and opportunity that Lieutenant Governor Becky Skillman advocated for a thoughtful long-term vision for Indiana's smaller cities and towns. The result was RISE 2020, a statewide strategy for rural Indiana. RISE 2020 serves as the foundation for "Breaking the Boundaries," OCRA's strategic plan.

Equally important as the strategic vision is the need for statewide support that can move the RISE 2020 vision to action. Above all else, RISE 2020 is about inclusiveness. It cannot be restricted only to those who live and/or work in rural Indiana.

Similarly, the needs and opportunities far exceed the capacity and mission of government. The private sector, nonprofit, academic, and philanthropic communities are key to a sustainable long-term movement that will transcend any particular administration and must make a serious commitment to work together. This commitment must also include collaboration between the state and towns, between civic groups and counties, between individuals and regional associations, between one part of the state and others. Meaningful collaboration - not just communication and cooperation - across these institutions, and geography are absolutely essential if rural communities and regions are to realize their dreams and aspirations. *We can do better. We must do better.*

I envision a rural Indiana that is characterized by genuine economic opportunity, responsible stewardship of natural resources, and strong, sustainable communities that provide a high quality of life for those who call rural Indiana home. We cannot become a state of haves and have-nots. Achieving this vision will benefit all Hoosiers.

Lt. Governor Becky Skillman

# Helping Rural Indiana Rise

In July 2005, Lieutenant Governor Skillman initiated an effort to create a vision and strategic framework for rural Indiana's future. This framework helped guide the development of the Breaking the Boundaries, but it is much more than that. It links government efforts with other public, private, academic, and philanthropic initiatives to enhance the quality of life and economic vitality of Indiana's rural countryside and its many towns and small cities.

Since July 2005 more than 150 Hoosiers, representing the broad diversity of institutions, organizations, governments and constituencies of our state, have worked diligently to create a dynamic vision for the future of rural Indiana, RISE 2020. They also began to build the platform and mobilize the constituencies necessary to begin the collective journey toward this future.

**The eight workgroups focused on: community capacity, cultural assets, economic development, education and workforce, health and human services, finance, natural resource assets, and transportation.**

This was a very dynamic and transparent process. Commitment from all sectors was phenomenal. Final decisions were, impressively, almost totally consensus-based. This effort included establishing eight work groups, which met independently and then integrated their sector approaches into a broader, more meaningful mosaic. These eight work groups focused on: community capacity, cultural assets, economic development, education and workforce, health and human services, finance, natural resource assets, and transportation.

No other state has consciously set out to create such a broad stakeholder base. Indiana aspires to be the national leader and model in how this can be achieved. One of the key premises in the Lieutenant Governor's approach is that this stakeholder base must be inclusive.

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With that in mind, it is important to understand what RISE 2020 is and is not.

- ◆ It is a framework upon which to build, not a plan detailing who should do what by when.
  - ◆ It is a summary of critical elements, not an exhaustive list of possibilities.
  - ◆ It is based on the collective wisdom of many people, but its success depends on all who love rural Indiana.
- 

The framework consists of a foundation and seven pillars.

***The foundation.*** The foundation of a successful rural Indiana is her people - all who live in, work in or love rural Indiana. Yet it is not enough for the people to stand individually. We must unite in our work for rural Indiana. By coming together, we will make what is already good, great.

***The seven pillars.*** The collective work and voice of those who care about rural Indiana gave rise to seven pillars. Each is a critical element in the framework.

♦ ***Regional Frameworks.***

Challenges in rural Indiana seldom respect boundary lines. The importance of high-speed Internet service doesn't change when you cross the county line. Likewise, many rural Hoosiers live in one community, work in another and see the doctor, shop and recreate in still others. Yet all too often we compartmentalize our thinking and our efforts according to boundaries. In order to deal with such challenges effectively, we must begin to think and work regionally. We must go out of bounds-for the good of our communities, our regions and all of Indiana.

♦ ***Civic Leadership and Engagement.***

Leadership is critical to the future of rural communities. And by leadership, we mean all who serve their communities. We must increase our pool of leaders and include people who have not had the opportunity to lead and serve in the past. We also must enhance the ability of all our leaders to serve. True leadership requires both the willingness to take bold, visionary, sometimes risky, steps as well as the willingness to really listen to those whom you serve. True leadership also empowers others to speak up and become involved and, in so doing, reinvigorates citizenship.



♦ ***Asset-Based Community Development.***

Rural Indiana has many assets upon which to build-people, churches, businesses, theaters, museums, hospitals, clinics, libraries, schools, community colleges, parks, rivers and more. However, we often overlook them. We need to identify these assets, see them as valuable and figure out how to leverage them for the good of the community.

♦ ***Rural Innovation.***

Rural Innovation Culture through Public and Private Entrepreneurship. Rural communities need to adopt an attitude that says both "we can" and "it's okay to try and fail." In business, for example, we need to learn to grow our own jobs and not just rely on some outside company to move in and provide them. In public service, we need to stop relying on "the way things have always been done" and start coming up with new ways that make better sense for today's world. In education, we need to better integrate our schools and community colleges with our efforts in areas like economic development and health care.



### ◆ *Diversity, Access and Inclusiveness.*

It isn't enough for some to take part in making our communities better; nor is it enough for some to enjoy the fruits of a better community. We must ensure that everyone is not merely accepted, but invited, welcomed and even celebrated. That applies to participation in community decision-making, and it also applies to access to services.



### ◆ *Youth Engagement.*

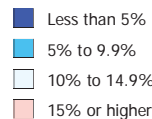
While we worry and rail against the brain drain that takes our best and brightest away from us, we too often fail to involve our youth in making and implementing the decisions that shape our communities and their lives. If we want our children, teens and young adults to have a place to prosper, we need to involve them in building that place.

### ◆ *Wealth Creation and Retention.*

Used wisely, wealth builds the future. And contrary to popular belief, rural Indiana has wealth. We need to tap into that wealth and put it to use for the good of our communities and our citizens. We can do that by identifying locally held wealth and providing the opportunity for donors to put their money to use locally.

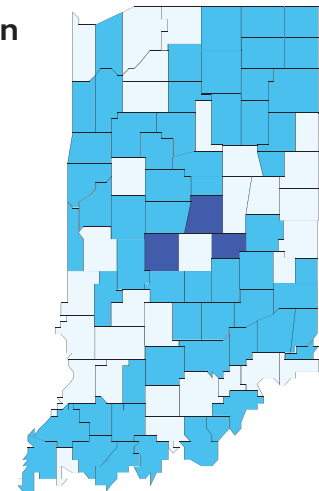
None of these pillars stands alone. They overlap and interconnect. To innovate, we need fresh ideas, and that means involving people who haven't been involved before. Identifying assets is best done when we begin to expand our thinking. Reinvigorating leadership demands that we involve our youth, who are the leaders of tomorrow and even today. Therefore, the best efforts to strengthen our communities will likely have no easily identifiable individual pillars, but rather will have aspects of most, if not all of them.

#### Percent of Population in Poverty, 2002



IN: 9.6%  
U.S.: 12.1%

Source: US Census Bureau  
Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates  
Map prepared by RUPRI



In 2002 the poverty rate was 12.1 percent in the U.S. and 9.6 percent in Indiana (Census Bureau estimates). The poverty rate in Indiana counties ranged from 3.5 percent (Hamilton County) to 13.9 percent (Vigo County). The state's lowest poverty rates were in three metropolitan counties in the Indianapolis area (Hamilton, Hendricks, and Hancock Counties).

## How will the RISE 2020 framework be used?

To a large degree, that depends on the choices made by rural citizens, communities and regions working together. The Indiana Rural Development Council, Inc. which will provide the long-term organizational home and stewardship for RISE 2020, will work with citizens, communities and regions to help them answer the question by convening gatherings, conversing about important issues, collaborating on technical and financial assistance and celebrating what makes rural Indiana great. As the next step in taking on this responsibility, IRDC, Inc. will soon release a community guidebook and an action agenda to help small cities and towns with implementation. We believe strongly that the long-term home and stewardship for what we began needs to rest outside of government. IRDC, Inc. in its new role and with its rich history can fill that role.

State government has a responsibility to serve rural Indiana. This led the administration to create OCRA. In developing its policies and Breaking the Boundaries, OCRA has relied very heavily on the wealth of creative ideas that can be found in the full draft of the RISE 2020 report and the follow-up Rural Input Listening Sessions that the Lt. Governor and others hosted in April and May of 2006. OCRA will continue to rely upon the wisdom contained in RISE 2020 and on those who nurture its development and evolution.

The full report will be available on [www.ocra.IN.gov](http://www.ocra.IN.gov).

OCRA is the first agency or organization to use the RISE 2020 framework to help set its priorities. The RISE 2020 Coordinating Committee proposed the following priorities for OCRA:

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- ♦ **Develop a strategy to attract and expand philanthropic capital;**
  - ♦ **Attract and retain entrepreneurial talent;**
  - ♦ **Generate creative practices/programs for rural workforce development;**
  - ♦ **Seek innovations in rural broadband development and deployment; and**
  - ♦ **Expand health and human service delivery to reach marginalized populations.**
- 

OCRA placed emphasis on the pillars and the RISE 2020 priorities to create and adapt current programs. The unique concept of OCRA's framework is the ability to connect the pillars and OCRA's RISE priorities. This allows OCRA to better assist rural communities in developing their visions. At the end of each of the following sections we have identified the priorities that came from the RISE framework.



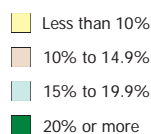
# Rural Development Fund

OCRA is announcing a competitive round of Request for Proposals (RFPs). There are two categories: Rural Entrepreneurial Support, and Workforce and Educational Development. There will be 20-30 awards granted with a maximum amount of \$150,000. The priorities of the RFPs are directed by the Indiana Rural Strategy: RISE 2020.

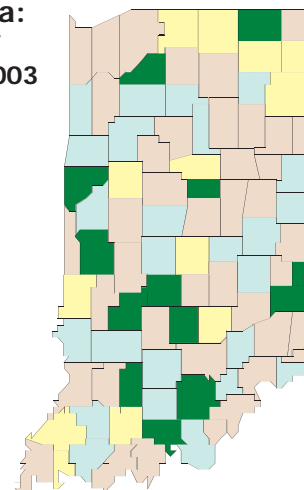
## Rural Entrepreneurial Support

The Rural Entrepreneurial Support RFP is designed to foster innovative approaches to support rural and community level entrepreneurial projects. One of OCRA's priorities is to provide rural entrepreneurs support through new approaches in education and capacity building. OCRA will ensure that promising rural entrepreneurs know where to turn for mentoring, training, and resources, such as funding, business plan development, marketing, and information needed to build or expand a successful business.

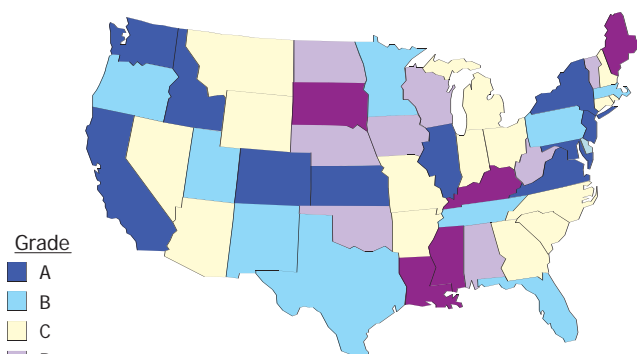
**Entrepreneurship in Indiana:  
Self Employed as a Percent of  
Nonfarm Private Employment, 2003**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
Nonemployer Statistics and  
Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional  
Economic Information System  
Map prepared by RUPRI



**CFED Development Report Card for the States  
Entrepreneurial Energy**



Not shown: Alaska (C) and Hawaii (D)

Source: CFED  
Map prepared by RUPRI

OCRA is announcing a competitive round of Request for Proposals (RFPs). There are two categories: Rural Entrepreneurial Support, and Workforce and Educational Development.

## Workforce and Educational Development

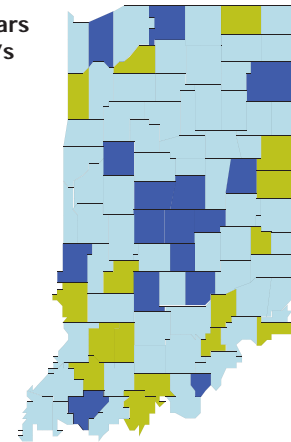
The Workforce and Educational Development RFP is designed to foster innovative approaches to support rural workforce and educational development projects. Another one of OCRA's priorities is to create and support approaches to community-specific workforce training and educational needs. The goal is to bring Hoosiers' skills up to globally competitive levels by creating the opportunity for each Hoosier worker to move at least one step up the talent scale. Those steps range from increasing literacy to developing strategic skills.

Percent of Population 25 Years and Over with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2000

IN: 19.4%  
US: 24.4%

■ Less than 10%  
■ 10% to 20%  
■ Higher than 20%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000  
Map Prepared by RUPRI



Both the Workforce and Educational Development and the Rural Entrepreneurial Support RFPs have included a component in scoring that rewards communities that seek local foundation funds or other foundation funds.

### OCRA's Priorities

- ◆ **Develop a strategy to attract and expand philanthropic capital**
- ◆ **Attract and retain entrepreneurial talent**
- ◆ **Generate creative practices/programs for rural workforce development**

## Sustainable Communities

Vision and leadership are themes that are intertwined with the pillars and strategy. OCRA is partnering with Duke Energy to develop a planning tool and measurement system for community assessment. The program will help communities answer questions such as: What resources are valuable to our community? What sustains our community? What does our community believe is worth sustaining? What steps does our community need to take to sustain itself? The measurement tool will be an index that will allow communities to benchmark themselves with each other.

The Sustainable Communities program will be rolled out in early 2007.

## Access to High-speed Communications

OCRA will help communities coordinate partnerships among public and private providers, agencies, and organizations to assist in obtaining high-speed communications access for rural communities. In an effort to avoid risky investments in continually changing and expensive publicly-owned broadband equipment, rural areas are encouraged to consider partnerships with private or not-for-profit organizations.

## Partnerships with United States Department of Agriculture and Indiana Finance Authority

OCRA also partners with the Indiana Finance Authority to facilitate guaranteed loans for current Internet service providers to expand their service areas in rural Indiana. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) serves as a funding resource for rural high-speed communications. OCRA offers resources on promotion, availability, and support of the USDA funding opportunities. OCRA has held USDA Broadband Workshops throughout the state to provide technical assistance on the USDA Rural Development grant and loan process. Loans and grants are available to Internet service providers, municipalities, educational institutions, and health care providers.

## AT&T AccessAll Partnership

OCRA partners with One Economy, Habitat for Humanity, and the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority to bring technology, computers, software, and printers to Habitat homes throughout the state. This program is made possible by philanthropic funding from the AT&T AccessAll program. OCRA serves as the liaison between the rural local Habitat affiliate and One Economy, and provides technical assistance to recipient Habitat families throughout the state. Many rural Habitat affiliates in Indiana do not have the time, staff, or volunteers necessary to bring this technology to Habitat families. OCRA's dedication to this project ensures that any interested Habitat affiliate can use this program.

## Tracking Internet Service Providers

OCRA facilitate connections between underserved areas and the providers through a working partnership with the Office of Utility Consumer Counselor. The partnership works to identify Internet service providers throughout the state and provides information regarding the availability of providers to rural residents.

### OCRA's Priorities

- ◆ **Develop a strategy to attract and expand philanthropic capital**
- ◆ **Seek innovations in rural broadband development and deployment**

## Community Development Block Grant Program

OCRA administers the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). OCRA distributes CDBG funds through Community Focus Fund, Community Economic Development Fund, Planning Grants, and Urgent Need Grants. Through these grant programs, OCRA is able to make grants to small cities, towns, and rural communities for community development projects.

Working with HUD guidance, OCRA is modifying the Indiana Consolidated Plan (an annual report submitted to HUD that explains the priorities and allocation of funds) to reflect changes in the scoring process that align with the priorities of RISE. In the past five years OCRA has administered almost \$160 million through the CDBG program. Aligning the priorities of the CDBG program with the pillars of the RISE 2020 will help OCRA more effectively assist Indiana's small cities and towns with their development needs.

OCRA has identified micro-enterprise projects, health facilities, youth centers, water system improvements\*, and sewer system improvements\* as Indiana's highest priorities for CDBG funds.

*\* Water system improvements and sewer system improvements have been made a priority from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management because of the high cost of these projects.*

## OCRA's Priorities

- ◆ **Develop a strategy to attract and expand philanthropic capital**
- ◆ **Attract and retain entrepreneurial talent**
- ◆ **Generate creative practices/programs for rural workforce development**
- ◆ **Expand health and human service delivery to reach marginalized populations**

# OCRA Staff Organization

OCRA has set up its organization to carry out the RISE priorities as outlined by Breaking the Boundaries. This is unique in state government because OCRA is a relatively new agency, created by the General Assembly in 2005, and has chosen to adapt to the RISE priorities. Like the programs formed from the strategy, the roles within the agency connect the pillars with the priorities.

## Community Liaisons

OCRA has placed Community Liaisons in strategic locations throughout the state. The goal of the Community Liaison is to assist communities in accomplishing the goals set forth by the local government. The Community Liaisons proactively work with communities to help them locate funding and other resources for community and economic development projects such as those outlined in RISE 2020. The Community Liaisons facilitate the meeting of local officials, state and federal agencies and other entities and provide information and access to the necessary resources. Community Liaisons also assist communities in meeting their community and economic development goals by providing technical assistance on all OCRA programs.

## Indiana Main Street

Downtowns and Main Streets are the heart of the rural communities and are strong indicators of community prosperity and success. Indiana Main Street is a resource for Indiana communities that are inspired to revitalize and preserve their downtowns and Main Streets through economic development, redevelopment and historical preservation.

OCRA has aligned the Indiana Main Street program with the Indiana Rural Strategy. Indiana Main Street focuses on the promotion of rural communities' downtown areas. The downtown serves as the economic hub of rural communities. Indiana Main Street guides communities through a four-step process set forth by the National Main Street Program. Indiana Main Street assists communities through community visits and workshops, and facilitates best practices exchanges between communities. The Indiana Main Street program works with OCRA's Community Liaisons to foster funding resources to support the communities' downtown revitalization efforts.

## Project Managers

The Project Managers seek funding opportunities from various sources, including federal funds and foundations throughout the United States to promote the growth and development of rural Indiana. They also work on complex regional issues, working to bring together the appropriate agencies and resources to facilitate solutions. The Project Managers focus on developing programs to address specific rural issues that align with the Indiana Rural Strategy-RISE 2020.

### OCRA's Priorities

- ✦ **Develop a strategy to attract and expand philanthropic capital**
- ✦ **Attract and retain entrepreneurial talent**
- ✦ **Generate creative practices/programs for rural workforce development**
- ✦ **Expand health and human service delivery to reach marginalized populations**
- ✦ **Seek innovations in rural broadband development and deployment**

This is just the beginning for the Office of Community and Rural Affairs. As rural Indiana changes, OCRA's priorities will change. We are committed to ensuring that rural Indiana remains a viable and attractive place where people want to live, work and play. Using the framework of RISE 2020, and working hand-in-hand with our partners, we will make it happen!

To make RISE 2020 a success will take the efforts of everyone. What will you do to help rural Indiana rise?



*For more information and ways that you can help Indiana rise, contact the Office of Community and Rural Affairs at 800.824.2476 or [www.ocra.IN.gov](http://www.ocra.IN.gov).*

## Appendix A -RUPRI Data Profile



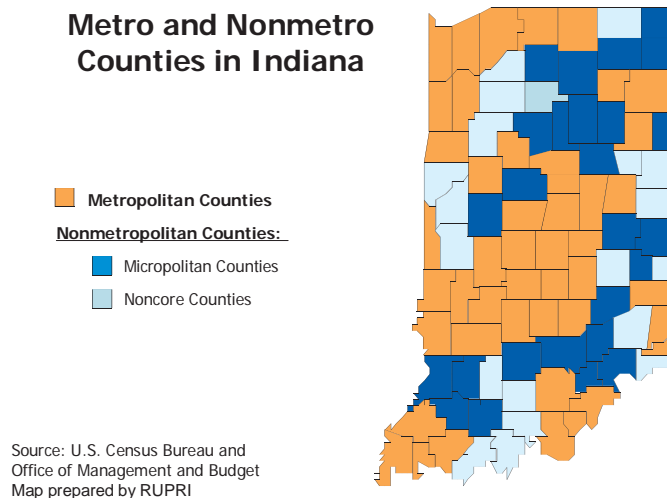
### Demographic and Economic Profile

# Indiana

Updated January 2006

#### Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Indiana

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (November 2004), 46 counties in Indiana are part of metropolitan statistical areas, and 26 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The remaining 20 counties in Indiana are considered noncore counties.

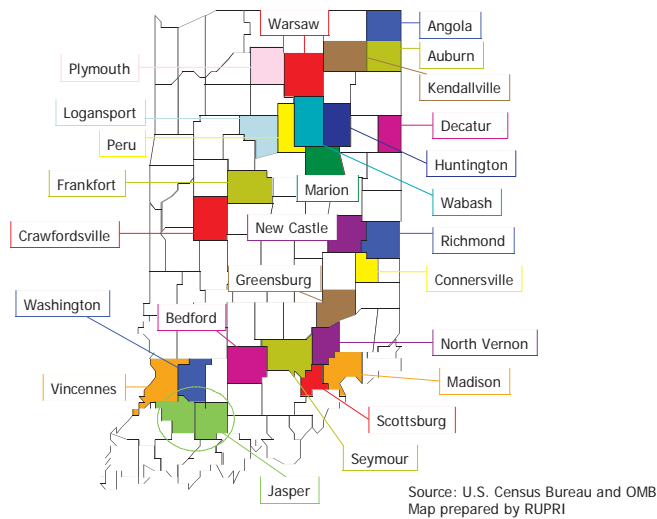


Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2004, 77.5 percent of Indiana's population reside in metropolitan counties, 16.6 percent reside in micropolitan counties, and the remaining 5.9 percent reside in noncore counties.

The micropolitan classification is a new classification that defines counties that were previously included in the residual nonmetropolitan category. Micropolitan areas include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 and surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The map below shows the location of Indiana's 25 micropolitan areas (26 counties).



## Indiana Micropolitan Areas



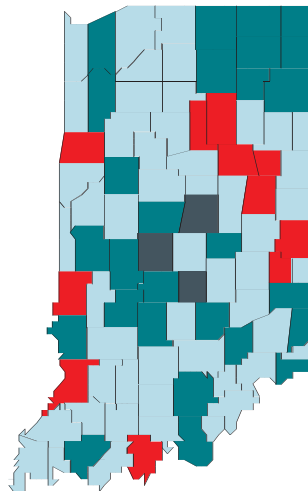
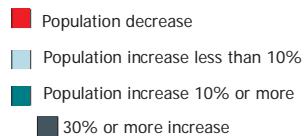
## Population

Indiana's population in July 2004 was 6,237,569, up 2.6 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Indiana grew by 9.7 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s, and 4.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2004. Within Indiana, population growth in metropolitan areas exceeded the non-metropolitan growth in both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2004
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Metropolitan	10.7%	3.2%
Nonmetropolitan	6.3%	0.5%
Micropolitan	6.5%	0.5%
Noncore	5.7%	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## Percent Change in Population, 1990-2000



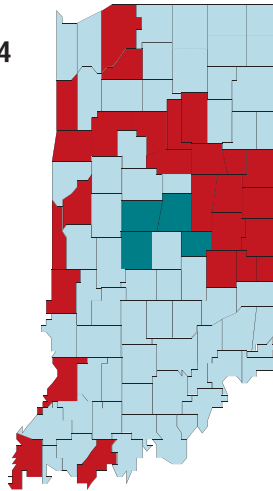
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000  
Map Prepared by RUPRI

Eleven counties in Indiana lost population during the 1990s (three metro and eight nonmetro counties). Three counties (all metro in the Indianapolis area) had population gains over 30 percent during the 1990s.

### Percent Change in Population, 2000-2004

- Population decline
- Population increase less than 10%
- Population increase 10% or more

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
Population Estimates  
Map prepared by RUPRI



Between the 2000 Census and July 2004, 26 counties in Indiana lost population (Nine metro and 17 non-metro counties). Only four counties (all metro in the Indianapolis area) experienced population gains over 10 percent during this time period.

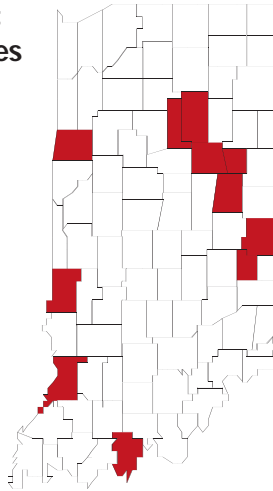
The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as population loss counties if the "number of residents declined both between the 1980 and 1990 censuses and between the 1990 and 2000 censuses." In Indiana, eleven counties are classified as population loss counties, three metro and eight nonmetro counties.

### ERS County Typology: Population Loss Counties

"number of residents declined both between the 1980 and 1990 censuses and between the 1990 and 2000 censuses. "

- Population Loss Counties
- Other Counties

Source: Economic Research  
Service, USDA  
Map prepared by RUPRI

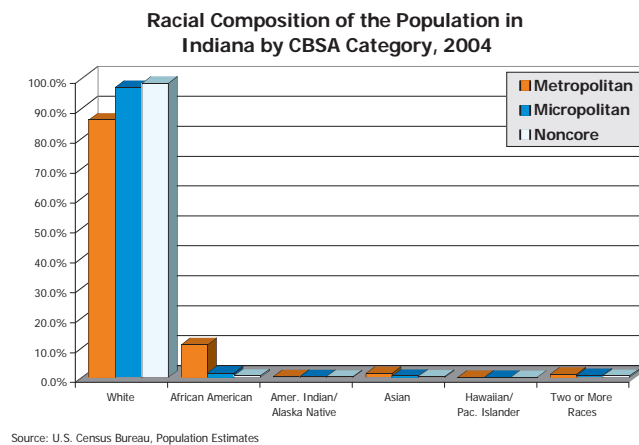
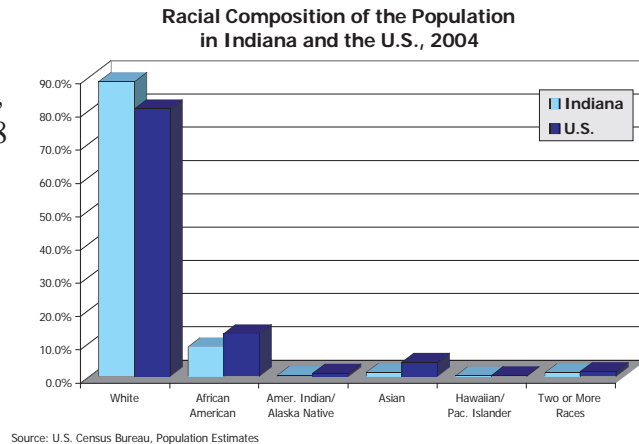


## Race / Ethnicity

The population of Indiana is 88.7 percent white and 8.8 percent African American (2004 population estimates data). Nationally, the population is 80.4 percent white and 12.8 percent African American. People of Hispanic origin make up 4.3 percent of Indiana's population, compared to 14.1 percent of the total U.S. population.

Within Indiana, the metro population is 86.1 percent white and 11 percent African American. The micropolitan population is 97 percent white and 1.5 percent African American, and the noncore population is 98.4 percent white and 0.5 percent African American.

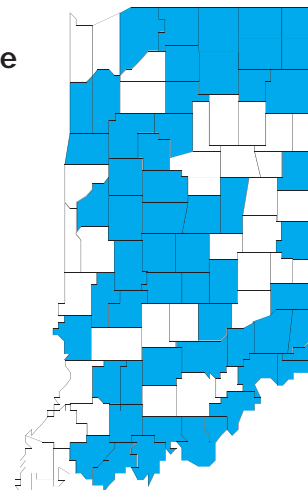
People of Hispanic origin make up 4.7 percent of the metropolitan population and 3.3 percent of the micropolitan population, and only 1.9 percent of the noncore population. Many counties in Indiana experienced significant growth in Hispanic populations during the 1990s. In fact, in 56 counties, the Hispanic population more than doubled during the decade. In only three counties, however, does the Hispanic population account for more than 10 percent of the total population (Lake, Elkhart and Clinton Counties).



### Counties in which the Hispanic Population More than Doubled Between 1990 and 2000

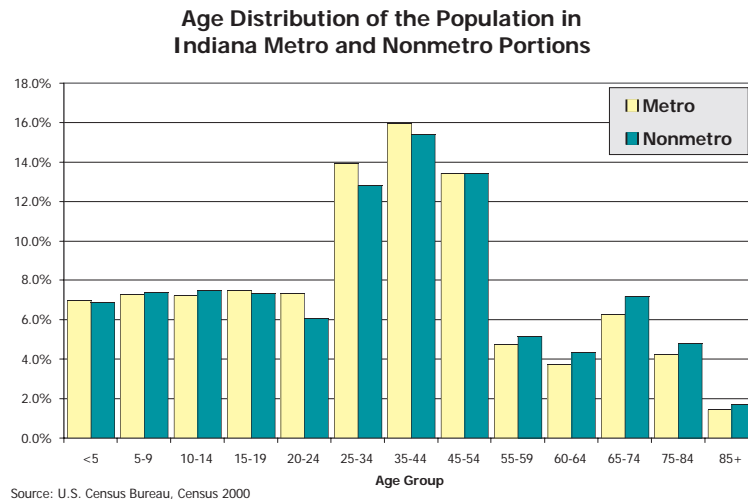
■ Hispanic Population Change 100% or more  
□ Other Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
Census 1990 and 2000  
Map prepared by RUPRI



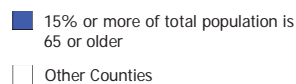
## Age

The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro populations in Indiana is shown in the chart below. The percent of the population in the 20 to 44 age groups is higher in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 55 and over is higher in the nonmetro areas.

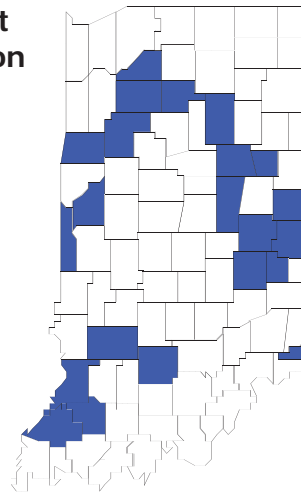


Several counties in Indiana have a considerable percentage of older residents. Over 15 percent of the population is over 65 in 22 counties, the majority of which are nonmetro counties (16 of 22).

### Counties with 15 percent or More of Total Population Age 65 or Older, 2004



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates  
Map prepared by RUPRI



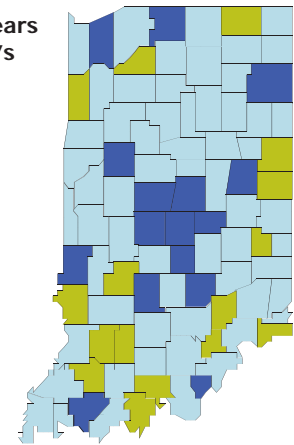
## Educational Attainment

The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 19.4 percent in Indiana. In only 16 Indiana counties did over 20 percent of the population earn a Bachelor's degree or higher, all of them metropolitan counties.

**Percent of Population 25 Years and Over with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2000**

IN: 19.4%  
US: 24.4%

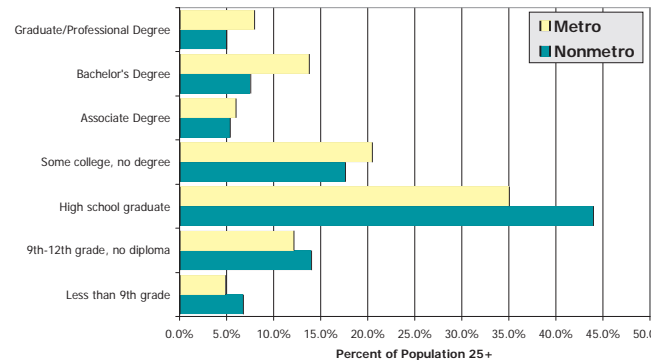
- Less than 10%
- 10% to 20%
- Higher than 20%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000  
Map Prepared by RUPRI

The chart to the right compares the educational attainment of Indiana's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (Bachelor's degree or higher) is greater in metro areas, while the percent of the population with low educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in non-metro areas.

**Educational Attainment in Indiana Metro and Nonmetro Portions, 2000**

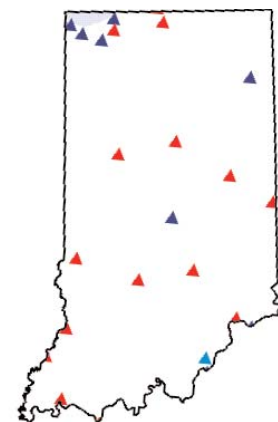


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Within Indiana, there are 16 public 4-year colleges and universities (Indiana Commission for Higher Education). There are 20 two-year colleges in Indiana. The map to the right shows the location of their campuses. Thirteen of the campuses are located in rural areas.

**Location of Publicly-Controlled Two-Year College Campuses, 2000**

- ▲ Rural
- ▲ Urban
- ▲ Suburban

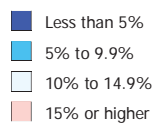


Source: The National Institute for Rural Community Development  
Map created by RUPRI Community Information Resource Center  
Interactive Map Room (<http://circ.rupri.org>)

## Poverty

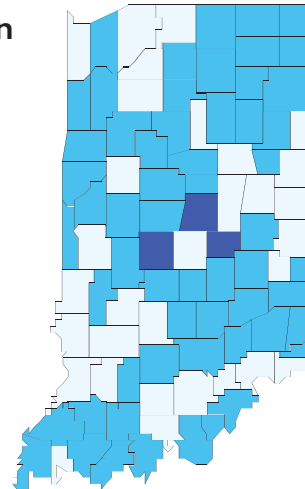
In 2002 the poverty rate was 12.1 percent in the U.S. and 9.6 percent in Indiana (Census Bureau estimates). The poverty rate in Indiana counties ranged from 3.5 percent (Hamilton County) to 13.9 percent (Vigo County). The state's lowest poverty rates were in three metropolitan counties in the Indianapolis area (Hamilton, Hendricks, and Hancock Counties).

**Percent of Population in Poverty, 2002**



**IN: 9.6%**  
**U.S.: 12.1%**

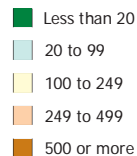
Source: US Census Bureau  
Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates  
Map prepared by RUPRI



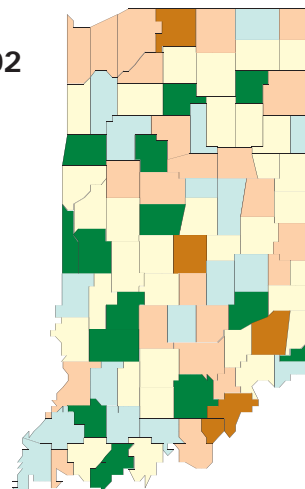
## Crime

The map below represents the number of crimes reported per 10,000 population in Indiana counties in 2002. Among the 28 counties with the highest rates of crimes reported (250 or more per 10,000 residents), 17 were metropolitan counties, 10 were micropolitan counties, and 1 was a noncore county.

**Crimes Reported per 10,000 Population, 2002**



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program  
Data, U.S. Department of Justice  
Modified Index Crimes (includes arson)  
U.S. Census Bureau (population estimate)  
Map prepared by RUPRI

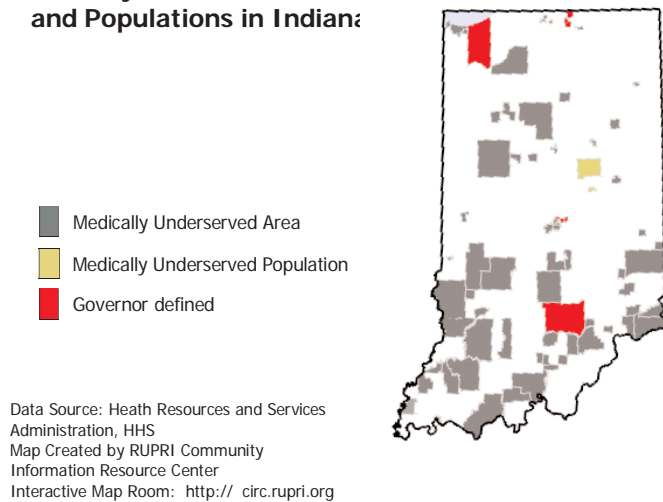




## Health Care Services

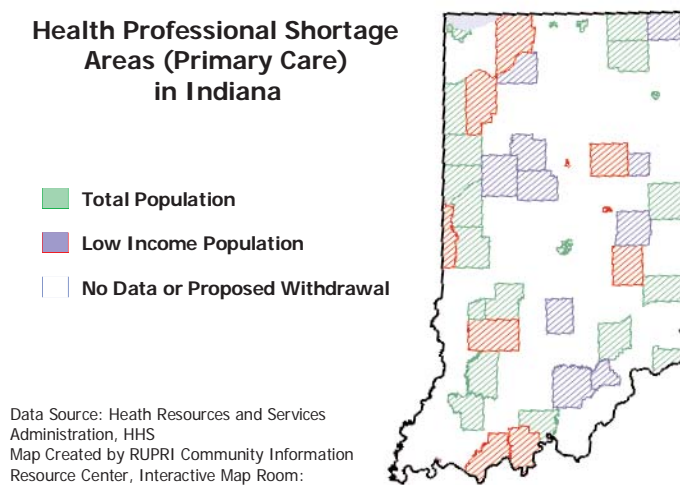
The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Indiana, there are several areas that are designated as medically underserved areas or populations, shown in the map below.

**Medically Underserved Areas and Populations in Indiana**



Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that "have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities." (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Indiana, several portions of the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total and/or low income populations, shown in the map below.

**Health Professional Shortage Areas (Primary Care) in Indiana**



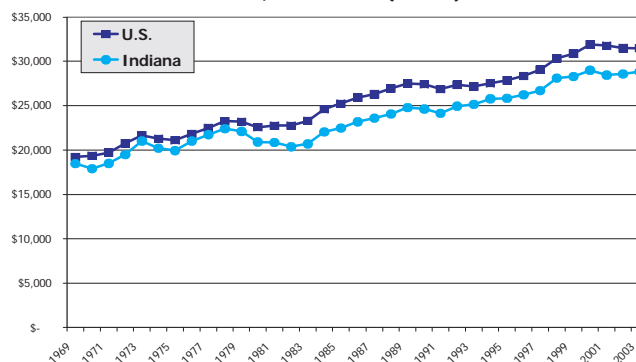
## Per Capita Income

Indiana's per capita income trends have closely mirrored the nation, with Indiana's income lagging slightly behind over the past several decades. In 2003, per capita income in Indiana was \$28,838, compared to \$31,472 for the U.S.

Within Indiana, the highest incomes tended to be in metropolitan counties. Of the 14 counties with per capita income over \$30,000, 13 were metropolitan counties and 1 was a micropolitan county. The highest per capita income was in Hamilton County, at over \$41,000.

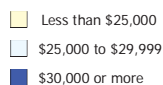
Nonmetro per capita income in Indiana has lagged behind metro. In 2003, metro per capita income was \$29,970, compared to \$24,954 in nonmetro areas. The per capita income gap between metro and nonmetro areas (measured with nonmetro income as a percent of metro) has increased during the late 1990s and early 2000s, but showed a decrease from 2002 to 2003.

Per Capita Income in Indiana and the U.S., 1969-2003 (\$2003)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

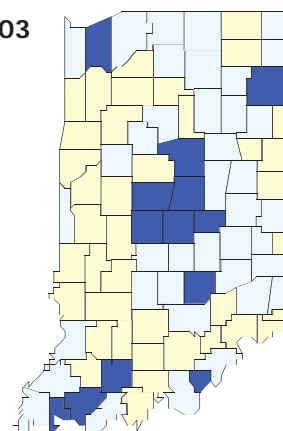
Per Capita Income, 2003



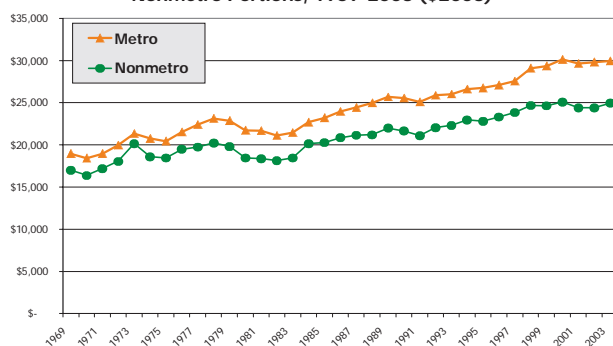
IN: \$28,838

US: \$31,472

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis,  
Regional Economic Information System  
Map prepared by RUPRI

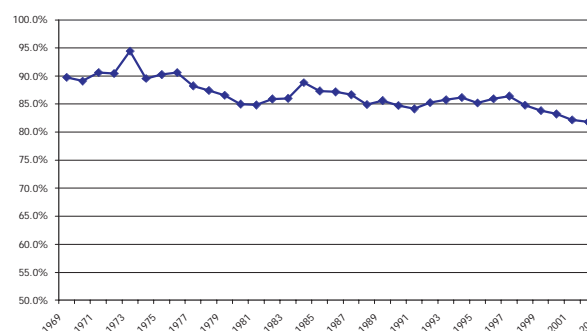


Per Capita Income in Indiana Metro and Nonmetro Portions, 1969-2003 (\$2003)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

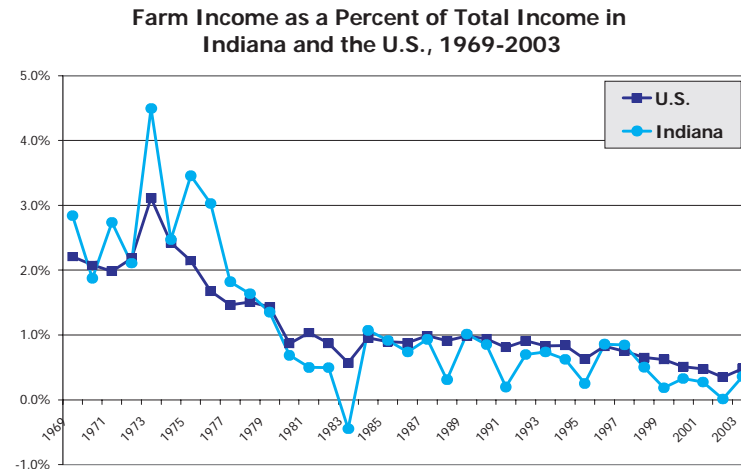
Per Capita Income Gap in Indiana:  
Nonmetro PCI as a percent of Metro PCI, 1969-2003



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

## Farm Income

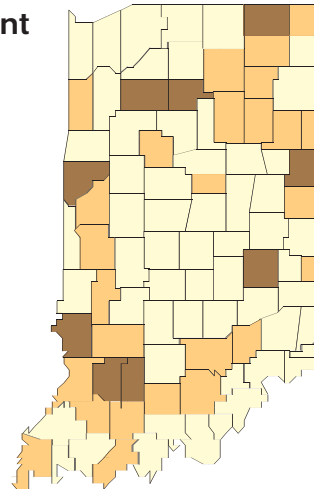
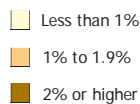
Farm income makes up a small portion of total income. In 2003 farm income accounted for 0.5 percent of income in the U.S., and 0.4 percent in Indiana. In the nonmetro portion of Indiana, farming accounted for 1.0 percent of total income in 2003.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Within Indiana, farm income accounts for less than 5 percent in each county. In only two counties (Jay and LaGrange) did farming account for over three percent of total income in 2003.

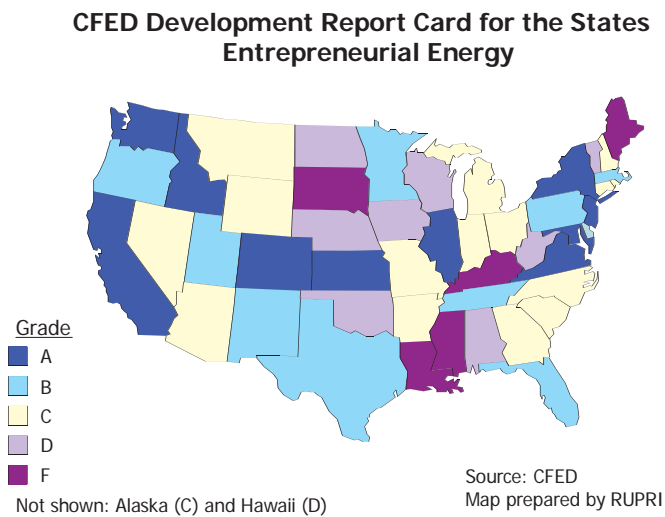
### Farm Income as a Percent of Total Income, 2003



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis,  
Regional Economic Information System  
Map prepared by RUPRI

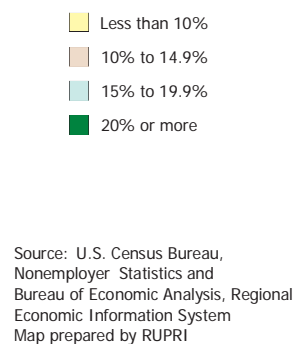
## Entrepreneurship

The CFED Development Report Card rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, "evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth." The rating of each state is shown in the map below. Indiana receives a grade of "C" on this indicator.



One county level indicator for entrepreneurship is the percent of private nonfarm employment that are self employed. Data from the Census Bureau estimates the number of non-employer establishments, which is a proxy for self employed. The map below illustrates this indicator in 13 counties the self employed account for over 20 percent of private nonfarm employment.

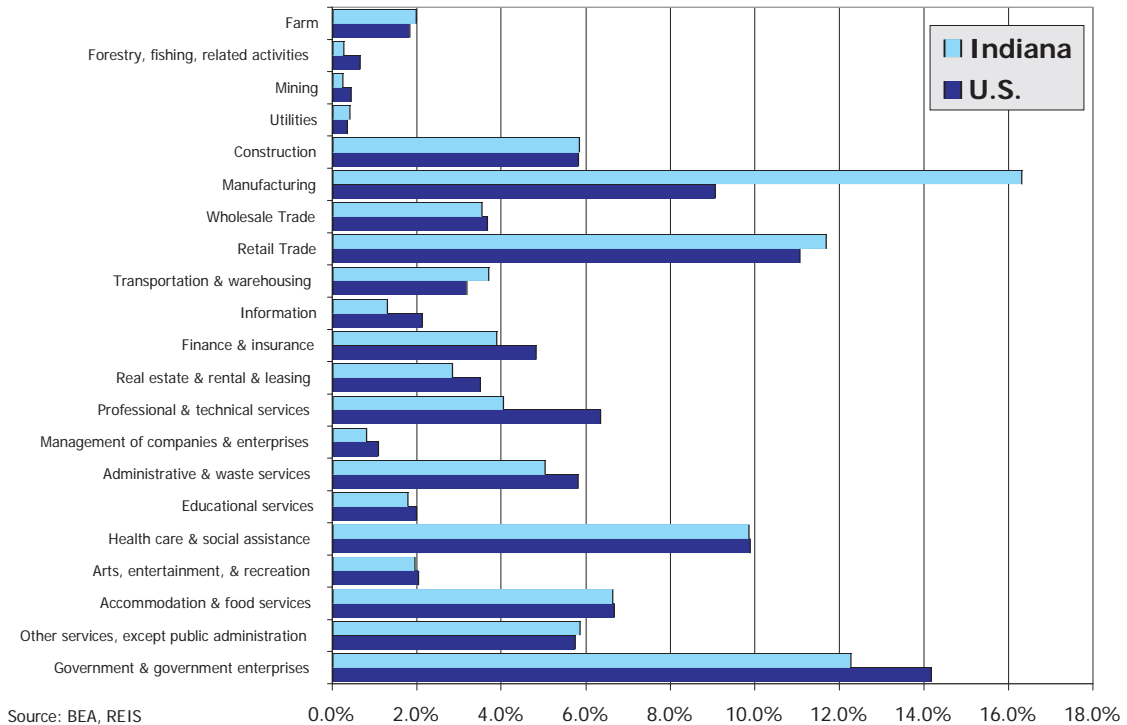
### Entrepreneurship in Indiana: Self Employed as a Percent of Nonfarm Private Employment, 2003



## Industry Structure

Manufacturing accounted for the largest share of employment in Indiana (16.3%) in 2003. Nationally, manufacturing accounts for only 9.0 percent of total employment in 2003. Government (12.3%) and retail trade (11.7%) made up the next largest employment sectors in Indiana.

**Employment by Major Industry, U.S. and Indiana, 2003**

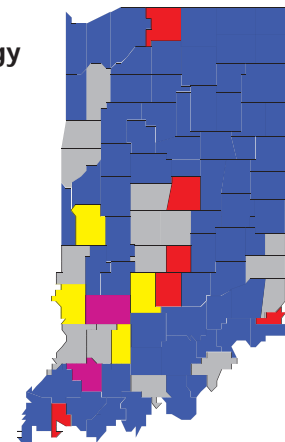


The Economic Research Service developed an economic typology that classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization, or as nonspecialized. The thresholds are based on the percent of labor and proprietors' earnings derived from the industry during 1998-2000, or in the case of farming, the percent of employed residents in farming occupations. The map to the right shows the classification of Indiana's counties by the ERS Economic Typology. The map illustrates the dependence on manufacturing in much of Indiana.

**Indiana Counties by ERS Economic Typology**

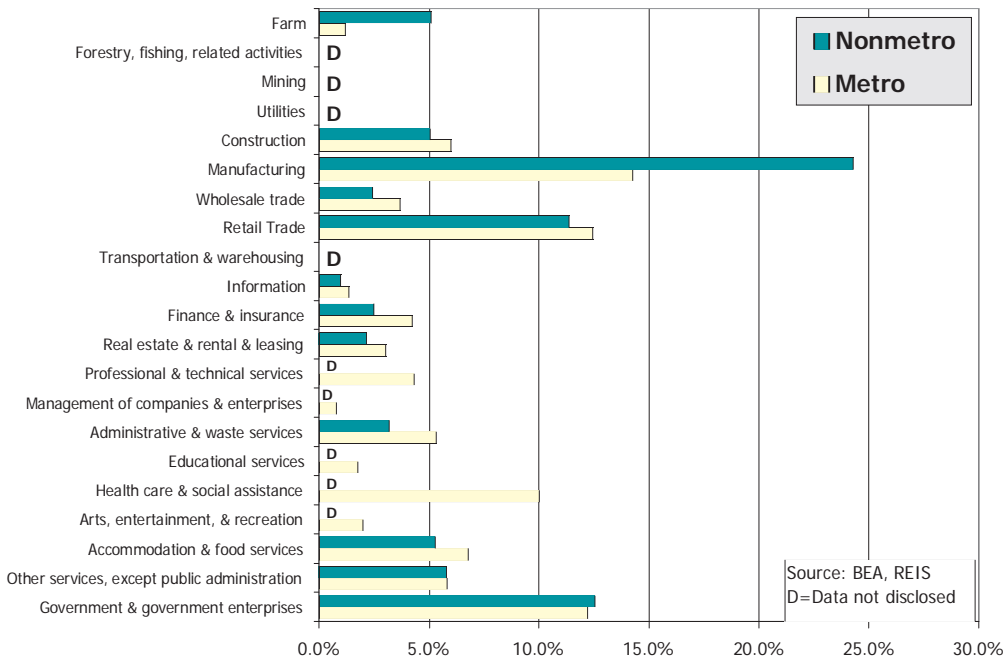


Source: Economic Research Service, USDA  
Map Prepared by RUPRI



Examining the employment distribution within the metro and nonmetro portions of Indiana reveals a considerably higher share of nonmetro employment in the manufacturing sector - 24.3 percent of nonmetro employment compared to only 14.2 percent of metro employment.

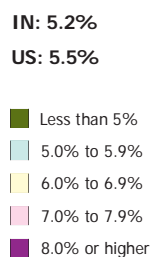
Employment by Major Industry in Indiana Metro and Nonmetro Portions, 2003



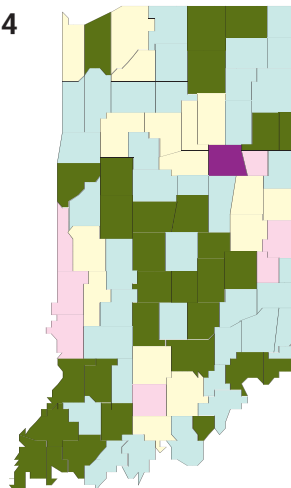
## Unemployment

The 2004 unemployment rate for Indiana was 5.2 percent, compared to 5.5 percent for the U.S. Within Indiana, the unemployment rate ranged from 3.1 percent (Hamilton County) to 8.3 percent (Grant County).

## Unemployment Rate, 2004



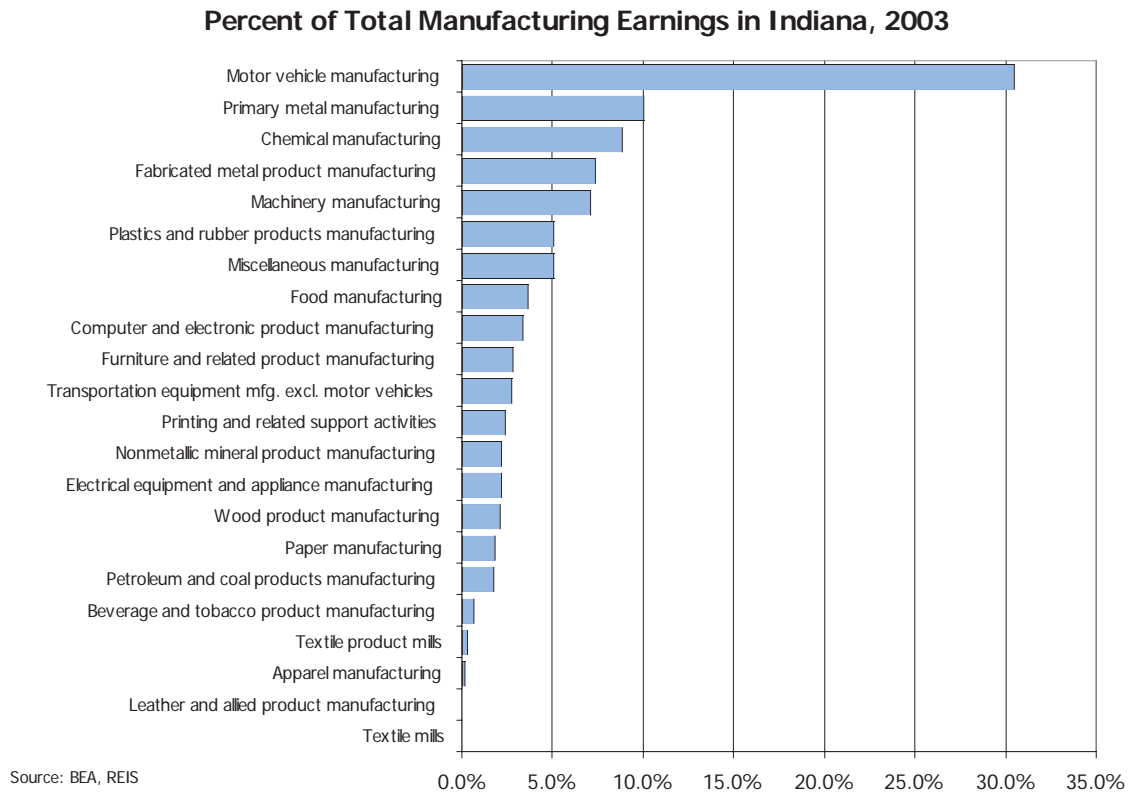
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Local Area Unemployment Statistics  
Map prepared by RUPRI





## Manufacturing

Manufacturing is a major industry in Indiana. The chart below illustrates the breakdown of manufacturing earnings by NAICS code for 2003. Motor Vehicle Manufacturing is the largest sector, accounting for over 30 percent of manufacturing earnings in the state.



## **Data Sources and References**

### **Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System**

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

### **Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics**

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

### **CFED Development Report Card for the States**

<http://drc.cfed.org/>

### **Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

### **Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Designations of Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas and Populations**

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

### **Indiana Commission for Higher Education**

<http://www.che.state.in.us/schools/interactivelist.shtml>

### **Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses**

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

### **RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room**

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

### **Uniform Crime Reporting Program, U.S. Department of Justice**

<http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>

### **U.S. Census Bureau**

#### **Census 2000**

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

#### **Population Estimates**

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

#### **Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications**

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

#### **Nonemployer Statistics**

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

#### **Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates**

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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